man to the hospital. The following ante-mortem ex-

amination was taken by Coroner Perry at the City Hospital at 11 e'clock on Saturday night:

The Anniversary of American Independence was

Hospital at 11 e'clock on Saturday night:

John Shunback Belleres that he will probably die from the
effects of injuries received, and says: I was at No. 298 Canal
street this siternoon about dark; there were three or four men
there; I had no quarrel wifts them; one of them, whose nothe
is Robby Stacen, stabbed me with a knife; I had been quarreling with him shout half an hour before; when he stabbed me as
said. "Clear out, you son of a bitch." he first struck me with his
hand; I was u little drunk at the sime; Mr. Aloffes's wife was
there at the time; I do not know the other two by name; I
was not engaged in this fight in the Bowery; Fam a baker, and
live at No. 195 Canal street; I have no family.

Swern before me this 4th of July, 1857.

J. W. PERRY, Coroner. it is not supposed they will prove fatal. Death of one of Walker's Men -Three of the wards are occupied mainly by Walker's men, many of them in the most deplorable condition, but none in immediate danger. One poor fellow was in a truly pitiable case, his stump of a leg awang up deprived of the foot awaiting another amputation. Nathan Parmer of Steubenville, Ohio, twenty years of age, who was fifteen meaths with Walker, died at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 3d from the effects of a wound received at the defense of Granada from a cannon ball that Ellen Lee, Maria Williams, Catharine Revley and took effect in the front of both legs, a few inches above the knee joint.

the policemen, two of them taking effect-one in the

leg and another in the breast-very bad wounds, but

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SAFE MANUPACTURER .-An inquest was held by Coroner Perry at the house No. 286 Madison st. on the body of Mr. Josiah Halsey, who came to his death by injuries. The decease was a manufacturer of iron safes, and on Tuesday last, while endeavoring, with Mr. John Byrne of No. 304 Eighth avenue, to raise one of those mammeth receptacles, weighing about three thousand pounds, it slipped from the fastenings and fell upon Mr. Halsey, thereby fracturing one of his legs and causing internal injuries. From these wounds Mr. Haleey lingered till Saturday last and expired. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental Death." Mr. Halsey was sixty-five years of age and a native of New-York. He was a very estimable gentleman, and highly re-

Mysterious Death .- On the 4th Coroner Vanderbilt of Stapleton, Staten Island, found the body of on unknown female under the hoisting bridge at that landing. It was sewed up in a sack and minus ite feet and one arm. An inquest was held on the re-

FIRE IN GRAND STREET .- About 4 p. m. yesterday Officer Lewis and Special Officer Howell discovered a fire in the store of J. G. Salhinger, No. 386 Grand street, and broke open the doors and removed some of the goods to the Station-House. The firemen were prompt and succeeded in confining the fire to the store. Officer Latty of the 10th, and Officers Cornwell and Thorne of the 13th, were on the ground with sections of men, and rendered all assistance in saving the property and preserving the peace. The fire had every appearance of being the work of an incendiary. The store was insured in St. Mark's Insurance, \$1.200; in Brooklyn Fire Instrumce, \$1,600; in Merchants' Exchange and Remsen, of Brooklyn, \$1,200; Excelsior, \$2,000. Damage estimated at \$3,000.

[Advertisement.]

AMERICAN MANUFACTURE—COMPETITION IN PER-

AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

FUNZ WITH LONDOR AND PARIS—A FOREIGN REPUTATION
FOR TWO GENUTE AMERICAN ARRICLES.

There are two articles of American manufacture that are rapidly becoming of world-wide circulation. Their fame is not confined to this side of the Atlantic, but they are as well known

confined to this side of the Atlantic, but they are as well known in Paris and London, as in former years celebrated perfumes manufactured in Paris or London have become known throughout the Union. What is more singular still, though the manufactured in Paris or London have been extensively advertised in the Atlantic cities, and also in the London and Paris journals, yet the great progress the articles have usade, and the extraordinary amount of sales, which is increasing every month, have been owing, not so much to the advertising as to the real self-evident merit of the articles when put in use. The proprietors have had law suits involving tens of thousands of dollars, against people who have endeavored to pirate upon a valuable patent, yet in every ease they have come off conquestors.

Another extraordinary fact is, that the proprietors are not engaged in a business that assimilates in the least degree with the manufactured articles. The firm of Fetridge & Co, are extensively energy of the theology of the articles to which we allude is the ceichrated. "Ealth of A Thousand Flowers," This sticle is of public benefit. What grater curse exists than as had breath, no matter to what unhappy cause it is owing? The possession of it is a public and a pursten unisance, or would be so, were there as efficied with bad breath are not aware of it. It is a delicate matter to mention, even on the part of a friend, and the only way to do it, is to purchase the "Balm or a Thousand Flowers," and to present it to the party. Its effect is instantaneous, and the remedy so complete, that it is hardly conceivable. It she cradicates all the next of friend, and the only way to do int, is to purchase the "Balm or a Thousand Flowers," and to present it to the party. Its effect is instantaneous, and the remedy so complete, that it is hardly conceivable. It she cradicates all the next freekies from the face. This is the main cause of the extraordinary sale of this article which we hear in all parts of the Ution, and of Europe. The which

[Advertisement.]

his Head examined. PROF. FOWLER can tell you what trade o business he will be most successful in. Call at 305 Broadway, and it will save you much trouble and anxiety.

[Advertisement.]

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BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING can be obtained

at WM. P. FETRIDGE & Co.'s, (opposite Stewart's), twenty po cent cheaper than at any other establishment in the city.

[Advertisement.]

CATARRH.—There is a Physician in this city, Dr.

R. GOODALE, who positively cures CATARRH in its worst forms, with a remedy he has lately discovered. He challenges any asset and the world to the test. He may be consulted at his office, No. 338 Broadway, free of charge. The remedy is in liquid form. Price, \$1 and \$2 per bottle.

[Advertisement.] BANK FAILURES.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S Six Lectures on Consun JR. S. S. FITCH'S Six Lectures on Consumption and the Laws of Life, 330 pages, 30 engravings, bound, explaining the mode in which he cures discusses of the Lungs and Heart, and other Chronic Disorders sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 40 cents. Address S. S. Fitten & Co., No. 714 Broadway.

special clause assures henceforth a legal guarantee to the marks of French manufactures, and lays down the ks of French manufactures, and lays down the of a convention on literary and artistic prop-

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

In the Spanish Senate on the 18th, the discussion of the bill for effecting certain reforms on the Constitution was resumed, and Count de Guendelain proposed an amendment to the effect that Spaniards who were subjects of another power should not be allowed to become Senators, but at the request of the Minister of Grace and Justice he withdrew it. The debate was again adjourned. The Chamber of Depaties had commenced the discussion of the bill on public instruction, presented by the Government. M. Trobio, in a long speech insisted on the necessity of imparting to public instruction a strongly religious character, and of placing the control of it in the hands of the clergy.

A letter from Bucharest of the 9th, in the Etoile de

Aletter from Bucharest of the 9th, in the Etoile du Danube, says:

"The Government journal publishea a decree of the Prince Caimacan, blaming the electors who may give to the Deputies elected what are called here "written powers"—that is, a document setting forth the wishea of the nation. Mr. Spence, Minister of the United States at Constantinople, arrived at our capital a short time ago. He, of course, immediately paid a visit to the Caimacan, but ten days passed away, and without the latter returning it. The American was activationed to pay frequent visits to the East Austrian Colonel, and sent one of his legation to demand explanations; but that gentleman presented himself several times at the palace without being received. Two evenings back, at Sir H. Bulwer's weekly reception, the Caimacan finding himself near Mr. Spence, extended him the hand; but Mr. Spence declined to receive it. The Caimacan then said that he had excuses to make to Mr. Spence, and the latter replied, 'You have indeed, Sir' and turned his back on him. The day after, the Caimacan paid a visit to the American Minister."

The Zeit of Berlin states that the following are some of the claims put forward by the Hungarian Protestants: The reëstablishment of the laws which guarantee their retigious liberty; the right of choosing the administrative body governing their ecclesiastical and educational institutions; the privilege of organizing their own ecclesiastical tribunals and consisteries; of founding schools, of appointing masters to the same, and of regulating the course of education to be pursued therein; the right of convoking synods without imperial authorization; of printing religious and educational writings, without the same being subjected to governmental scrutiny. These claims form the subject of repeated interviews at Laxenburg between the Emperor and the Ministers of Public Worship and of the Interior.

Intelligence from Berlin states that the 18th of January next has been definitely fixed on for the nuptials of the Princess, Nov. nube, says:
The Government journal publishes a decree of the

The Nord of Brussels, in again alluding to the disagreement which has for some time past existed between the Sublime Porte and M. Blondeel van Cuelebroeck, the Belgian Minister at Constantinople, states that it learns on good authority that that diplomatist has been sent his passports from the Ottoman Government, and has had orders from the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs to proceed to Athens, to which Court he is also accredited. Mr. Jooris, Secretary of the Legation, remains at Constantinople as Chargé d'Affaires.

Court he is also accredited. Mr. Jooris, Secretary of the Legation, remains at Constantinople as Charge d'Affaires.

A letter from Rome of the 13th says:

"Collisions have during the last few days taken place between the soldiers of the French 25th and 40th regiments and the Pontifical riflemen, in different parts of the city, and especially in the Piazza della Chiesa Nuova, the Via Longara, the Piazza San Carlo, and the Catnari. The soldiers fought each other with their swords. The evening before last upward of 200 Pontifical riflemen assembled near the French Academy, and a number of French soldiers went there; but no collision took place. About the same time a rifleman disarmed a French soldier, and pursued him with his drawn sword. Five Frenchmen have been wounded, but not seriously; five Italians have also, it is said, been injured, but nothing is said as to the nature of their hurts. The French authorities have taken measures for preventing a renewal of the conflict. Some disturbance has also taken place at Civita Vecchih, between the French troops and the Roman gendarmes, but we have not the details."

The Abedide du Nord of St. Petersburg discusses the advantages of a communication round the world by a railway crossing Siberia in the direction of Irkutsk, and which in the opinion of that journal will be constructed sooner or later. It points out the utility of such a communication in a commercial point of view, as it would bring to Europe by the Russian railways the commerce of Central Asia, China, and Japan. The Euphrates line and that of Suez, says this journal, are only the first and that of Suez, says this journal, are only the first of Europe by the Russian railways the commerce of Central Asia, China, and Japan. The Euphrates line and that of Suez, says this journal, are only the first of the same that the wast of security need be feared in Russia, as may be the case on the Euphrates and Suez lines.

Advices from Marseilles state that 100,000 hectolitres of grain, three-fourths of it wheat, have a

sidered certain to increase, in consequence of the fa-vorable accounts which have been received of the

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

The United States mail steamship Columbia, Capt. Berry, from Liverpool about 11 o'clock, on the morning of Wednesday, the 24th of June, arrived here at 2 o'cleck this morning.

The screw-steamship Glasgow, from New-York, arrived at Glasgow on the 20th of June. The eteamship Arabia arrived at Liverpeol at 8

o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 21st June, having been detained off the bar 8 hours for want of water.

The screw-steamer Queen of the South was appointed to leave Southampton for New-York the same day as the Columbia. During the passage of the Queen of the South from Bremen to Southampton she came in collision with a coal brig and sank her immediately. The steamer sustained no damage. One life was lost on board the brig.

The screw-steamer City of Washington arrived at

Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the night of June 23.

The French elections passed off quietly. In Paris the Opposition elected three of its candidates, viz: Cavaignac, Carnot and Goudehaux.

The U. S. frigate Niagara had arrived in the Mersey, and the process of shipping the cable on board of her was to commence forthwith. In the British Parliament the subject of a cotton

supply from India was under debate. The Continental news is generally unimportant.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Urited States steam-frigate Nisgara, having completed her alterations, left Portsmouth on Saturday mening the 20th, and arrived in the Mersey on the following Monday afterneon. She came to an anchorage in the vicinity of Messrs. Newall's works, and would forthwith commence receiving the telegraph cable on board. On the Wednesday before leaving Portsmouth one of the week of the Niseas. Portsmouth one of the crew of the Niagara (name not mentioned), fell into the hold of the ship and was killed. His funeral, on the following day, was atmentoned), tell into the hold of the ship and was killed. His funeral, on the following day, was attended by the United States Vice-Consul, Mr. Pappalado, a number of the ship's company, and a boat load of seamenfrom the British flag-ship Victory, headed by the First Lieutenant of that vessel.

The process of shipping the cable on the Agamemnen at Greenwich was going briskly forward, and attracted large numbers of distinguished visitors. Up to Saturday the 20th, 98 miles of the coil had been taken on board.

taken on board.

An Educational Conference, under the Presidency of Prince Albert, commenced its sittings at London on the 22d of June. The precise object of the gathering had not transpired, but considerable importance was

had not transpared, but considerable importance was
attached to it.

A muliny occurred on board the American ship Vanguard as she was about to sail from Liverpool for NewYork. The crew, all colored men, took exception to
the treatment they were receiving from the second
mate and refused to work; whereupon arms and bludgeons were brought into play, but, fortunately, before
the consequences became serious, police interference
quelled the riot and the matter was handed over to
the American Consul for adjustment. The Vanguard
was furnished with a new crew and proceeded to sea
next day.

Great preparations were being made in London for
the ceremony of distributing the new Order of Valor,

the ceremony of distributing the new Order of Valor, by the Queen in person. The event was to take place in Hyde Park on the 26th of June.

The election of members of the new Corps Legislatif came off throughout France on Sunday and Monday the 21st and 22d of Jure, and so far as intelligence is received, all passed off quietly. The split in the

The returns from Paris are conflicting. According to most accounts the Government had elected seven and the opposition three of their candidates, the latter being M.M. Carnot, Goudehaux, and Cavaignae. A dispatch to The Times, however, says that Cavaignae did not receive an absolute majority, and a new election would take place in his district. The total vote of Paris was about 110,000 for the Government and

it was considered certain that Cavaignac and Carnot would refuse to take it, but would probably repeat the protest they made in 1852.

SPAIN.

Madrid journals of June 15 report that at Sastago disturbances to the cry of "Long live Charles the Sixth," had taken place, but no details are given. Republican proclamations had again been circulated in the capital, but they produced little effect. More troops had been sent off to Havana.

Telegraphic reports say that the Government is apprehensive of popular commotions at Borcelona, and has consequently adopted military precautions to anticipate or suppress the same.

It appears from rumors in diplomatic circles, that the resunderstanding between Belgium and Turkey was brought about by the forcible complaints made by the Ottoman Envoy under instructions from his Government of the conduct of M. Blondel, the Belgian Envoy at Constantinople, in connection with the Danubian Principalities question, and it is stated that the Porte has sent M. Blondel his passports.

Lisbon dates are to the 15th June. The C. S. frigate Constellation was at anchor in the Tagus.

The House of Deputies has passed a bill making liberal provision for the expenses of the forthcoming marriage *f the King, and fixing the new Queen's dowry at £13,000 per annum.

AUSTRIA.

Letters from Vienna contain glowing ascounts of the military celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Austrian military Order of Maria Theresa. The proceedings were very brilliant; and passed off

A severe hurricane had occurred at Archangel, do-ing much damage to vessels from the interior. Loss in goods estimated at 100,000 silver rubles.

In the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies, the Ministry had been interrogated regarding the mission of the Covuliere Boncompagni to the Pope during his stay at Bologna. An interesting debate took place on the subject, in the course of which Count Cavour declared that the mission had no political character, but was simply one of courtesy. The explanation was generally regarded as satisfactory, although exception was taken by some to such courtesy.

An interesting debate had taken place in the Turin Chambers on the increase of the Sardinian army. The war party confess openly that they support the Government in augmenting the army during the peace, because Sardinia must be ready for the war of Italian Independence against Austria.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Late intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope indicates that the proposition to construct a harbor of refuge at Table Bay will be carried out. The estimated expense is one million sterling.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

[Per Columbia. Liverapool, June 22, 1857.

The weather conditues magnificent, and the progress of the growing crops has been very rapid, so much so that, with moderately fine weather in the future, there is now the promise of an early and abundant harvest. Farmers being generally occupied in securing their hay crop, have this week been less theral in their deliveries of Whear at the country markets, and the tone of the trade has been firm, though quiet.

At to-day's market the attendance of boyers was limited, and the sale of Whear very slow. Holders did not press sales, but to get through any quantity rather lower rates would have had to be taken. Floura most difficult to sell, and nominally unaltered in value.

INDIAY CORN searcely inquired for, and nominal: holders begin to show arxiety to quit their stocks, and quotations must be reduced 6d. \$\phi\$ quarter. Mixed, 37/6238; yellow, 38/638/6; white, 98/641/\$\phi\$ 480 fb.

We quote Whear—Red, 8/939/6; white, 9/6210/\$\phi\$ 70 fb. Flours—Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31/232/6: extra Ohio, 32/6233/6; Western, 30/6321/\$\phi\$ bbl.

BEEF continues in limited demand, the high price limiting the purchase of dealers to their immediate wants. A sale of 500 tierces: "Wilroy's," new, is reported on private terms, understood to be considerably under quotations.

PORK neglected.

BACOS—Without siteration in value; there is, perhaps, a slightly improved feeling in the article since last auction sale, but it nas not yet resulted in sales of any extent.

LARD—Within the past few days there has been more doing, and prices are firmer. Good must be quoted 53/6269/, land fancy lots, 64/264/6 \$\psi\$ cwt.

TALLOW gain rather dearer. Butchers' Association may be quoted 59/6269/. In London, to-day, the market is reported quiet at 62/ on the spot; 25/6269/, July to September; 37/926 58/ last three months of the year.

Rosix dull at 4/4 for common.

CLOVERSEED—30 tuns American were sold on Saturday, to hold over, at 54/\$\phi\$ cwt.

COTTON—The market s

mander, from New Orleans via Havana, arrived her vesterday, having left the latter place on the 30th ult. Nothing new had translated since last accounts. Exprices of sugar remain as at last advices. Stock 265,000 boxes here, and at Matanzas 85,000 do. Molasses not plenty and no change in figures. The health of Havana continues good. Freights about the same. Vessels not in demand for any business. The Spanish offet still in Havana.

WOUNDED POLICEMEN.

28 Grand street, was wounded by being struck with a brick in the second assault made upon the police. He was conveyed to his residence. Mr. P. G. Melville, a special patrolman, was severely

njured by being hit on the head with a brick. Mr. Alexander Le Fleur, residing at No. 2 Congress

street, while acting as a special patrolman, was wounded on the head with a brick. George Shaw, No. 236 Water street, special patrol-

Mr. Ira Begardus, a special patrolman, No. 137 West Thirty-sixth street, badly cut in three places on the head. Mr. Johnson Haviland, residing at No. 121 West

I wenty-sixth street, a special patrolman, severely injured on the face and head with a link or slung shot.

boy 16 years of age, who was stabbed on Friday night last in a fight with another lad in Hester street, noac Mulberry, died last evening, at nine o'clock, in the City Hospital. The youth was a nephew of Capt. Dowling of the Sixth Ward.

duly celebrated in Brooklyn on Saturday. The un usually unpleasant and cool weather of the five or six preceding days gave but little promise of a fair or pleasant Fourth of July. Indeed, the month was ushered in in so unexpected a manner as regarded weather that but little hope was entertained for a pleasant day for the Fourth. The dawn of the day of our celebration even gave portentous signs of damp-ening the arder as well as the powder of our citizens, and not till noon were any signs shown of a change in the appearance of the day, so far as the weather was concerned. About that time the sun showed itself, gladdening the hearts and elevating the expectations of the juveniles of the City of Churches and their parents. Long before sunrise the pyrotechnic celebration of the day was commenced by the wide-awake youngsters, who had probably "got up before they went to bed," in order to be on hand in time for the celebration of the day. The Veteran Corps ushered in the appropriate ceremonies of the day by firing a National salute from Fort Greene, under charge of Col. Hardenbrook. The cannon were those of the Napper Tandy Light Artillery, under command of Licut. Smith. The various church bells of the city

were rung, and the celebration commenced in earnest.

At 7 o'clock, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Seventieth and Seventy-second Regiments of the Fifth Di vision, Second Brigade, New-York State Militia, under command of Brig. Gen. Duryea, assembled at their respective armories for a general parade. After marching through Cranberry, Hicks, Pierrepont, Henry, Atlantic, Clinton, Congress, Hoyt, Bridge, Sands and Washington streets, they passed in marching re-view before the Mayor and Common Council on Court street. The military presented a very fine appearance as they passed in review, which was warmly commented upon by his Honer the Mayor, and severa of the Aldermen. After the review, the Brigade was dismissed on Washington street, and the military parade for the day was over.

The Hibernian Benevelent Society of Brooklyn as sembled in procession at an early hour in the morning; and, after proceeding to Williamsburgh to receive their sister Societies, marched through several of the principal streets of the city, and passed in review before the Mayor and Common Council. These were the only civic or military processions of the day. At moon and evening, the belis of the city churches were rung and salutes fired. The national flag was displayed on all the public buildings and the shipping in the harbor. The Brooklyn City Railroad cars were crowded with passengers, and every place of public resort that was opened was well attended, especially the lager beer and other gardens in the suburbs.

Fireworks were exhibited at various places during The day passed off quietly, and with very few accidents.

THE FOURTH IN WILLIAMSBURGH. The Fourth passed off in Williamsburgh in a very quiet and orderly manner. About 9 o'clock a. m. the Kings County Ancient Order of Hibernians met the Ancient Order of Hibernians of New York at the Grand-street Ferry. After marching through several streets, they proceeded to the Western District.

The places of business were very generally clo

and the population were out in large numbers. In the evening there was a fine display of fire-works Union square, at the head of South Third street, which were set off under the direction of Alderme Kaibfleisch and Woglom. An immense concourse of people were present, and the whole affair passed of

FATAL AFFRAY AT MOUNT PROSPECT HOTEL ON FLATBUSH AVENUE.

without accident.

About 41 o'clock on Saturday afternoon a most ser ous and fatal affray occurred in a place known as the Mount Prospect Hotel on Flatbush avenue, opposite to the old Mount Prospect House on Flatbush Hill. One man, named Francis Mahady, was so severely injured that he died in about half an hour afterward. Patrick McCarty, the proprietor of the house, was dangerously and, it is supposed, fatally stabbed. Joseph McCarty is badly injured, but will probably recover; and John Burns was also seriously injured. Timothy Butler was beaten badly, but not seriously injured. The wounds were inflicted by a knife in th hands of Bernard Butler, who made his escape after inflicting the injuries, but was subsequently arrested and is now in jail. The circumstances of the affray, as near as can be ascertained, are as follows:

From the statement of Bernard McCarty, who was present, it appears that the brothers McCarty and Mahady had invited a party to the house for the purpose of having a dance that afternoon, and while so engaged Butler, Burns, Timothy Butler, a man named William Shanly and two or three others came up and endeavored to effect an entrance into the shed where they were dancing. The party inside repulsed them, when they again came up with an addition to their numbers, and again endeavored to get in. Upon this a general fight took place, when Bernard Butle stabbed Patrick and Joseph McCarty and Mahady, and some one of the party inside stabbed Burns and beat Timothy Butler. Bernard made his escape imme diately upon learning the extent of the injuries he had inflicted. The wounded men were taken into the house, and Drs. Cochran and Hallett came in to dress their wounds. The news of the affray spread rapidly, and Constables Price and Ladley started in pursuit of Butler and Burns, who had also escaped. Mahady breathed his last in about half an hour after the affray. Soon after, Under-Sheriff F. B. Stryker, with a few deputies, came upon the ground and took charge of the house, and after the arrest of Butler conveyed him to jail. When it was found that Butler was under arrest the excitement became intense, and serious fears were entertained that the mob would lynch him. He was, however, effectually guarded by the force of deputy-sheriffs on the ground. Shanly was also arrested as an accomplice, or being accessory to the affray. Burns was too badly injured to be removed, and he was accordingly placed in charge of an officer.

The injuries sustained by those wounded in the affair were as follows: Mahady was stabbed in the right breast, the knife entering between the sixth and seventh ribs, passing under the sternum and entering the lung. Patrick McCarty has two wounds: one under the left Joseph McCarty has three wounds: one on the right arm above the wrist, severing the tendons of the wrist, one on the abdomen, and one on the left side, near the axilla.

Coroner Redding was immediately notified and proceeded to take charge of the body. Yesterday mornng, Dectors Cochran, Van Duyne and Gilfillan made a post-mortem examination of the body of Mahady and ascertained the wound to be as above stated. He died from internal hemorrhage. The inquest will be held to-day before Coroner Redding and a jury. Patrick McCarty still lies in a very critical condition

Butler admits using the knife, but states that he did t in self-defense. He says that he met Shanly and Burns during the day, when they told him that they had been badly beaten at the house, and he accom panied them back to McCarty's, when he was assaulted and badly beaten, and the only course for him to pursue was to defend himself with his knife. He resides in Pacific street and has a family. Mahady is a young man about twenty-six years of age, and resided in Warren street between Smith and Hoyt. He was the sole support of a sister and mother. Patrick Mc-Carty bas a wife but no family. Joseph resides in Wyckoff street near Hoyt. Burns is a contractor and resides in Butler street.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL .- Weekly Report to Ju

Martin Hevley were brought to the Tombs yesterday morning as witnesses against Robert Conklin, George Irwin and Robert Sturges, charged with stabbing John

Shamback. They were committed by Justice Osborn. Sub-equently, however, they gave bonds to appear and testify, and were released.

James C. Smith was stabbed in Worth street, near Church, at 7 o'clock on Saturday night, by Reonard Flagler, a German sheemaker. Officer Van Tassel arrested the accused, and took the injured man to the Hospital. He cannot survive. Ann Chirney and Catharine Dunn, witnesses in this case, were brought to the Police Court on Sunday morning, and committed to the City Prison by Justice Osborn.

THE RIOT.

[Continued from eighth page. THE PROCEEDINGS AT WHITE STREET.

When it became evident by the return of Sergean Hicks and his platoon from Bayard street that the force at the disposal of the Coramissioners would be insufficient to quell the disturbance, Mr. Draper determined at once to make a requisition upon the military. At 71 o'clock a messenger was dispatched with the following to Gen. Sandford:

the following to Gen. Sandford:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 38 WHITE STREET,
NEW-YORK, July 4, 1857.

MAJOR GENERAL SANDFORD—Sir: There have been several assaults upon our force. Our men are attacked in various quarters. Already fatal wounds, it is feared, have been inflicted. Our force, though strong, is driven by combinations of men, seeming to be under orders of experienced policemen, and others of desperate character, from point to point.
You will therefore call for the requisite force to restore order, and assist the civil force in preventing further have among our citizens. further havec among our citizens.
Yours obediently,

S. DRAPER,
President Metropolitan Poli

President Metropolitan Police. Gen. Sandford was not at home, but his son, Col Sandford, at once dispatched orders to the colonels o the 4th, 7th and 8th regiments to repair at once to their armories and hold themselves in readiness. Soon after 8 o'clock members of the different military companies were seen in the streets, but owing to the fact of the day being a holiday, most of the military were rot at home, and they came together slowly. By 12 o'clock, however, the 7th, Col. Duryea 55th, Col. La Gall, and 71st, Col. Vosburgh, were mostly under arms at their different armories.

At 71 o'clock, Deputy Carpenter sent for Harry Howard, the Chief Engineer, to ascertain whether the fire bells could be used to sound the general alarm -12 strokes-to call out the military. Mr. Howard came at once to No. 88 White street, and there made the following statement in reference to the request, which was written down by one of the Clerks:

The Mayer has charge of all the bells, appoints the bell-ringers, and I have no authority further than of sounding them in case of fire. There is no access to the bells, except through the Mayor. I have no authority but this, except for repairs.—(Statement of H. H. Howard to S. Draper.

SUNDAY-GROG-SHOPS.

following order was issued yesterday by the Superintendent of the Police:

Superintendent of the Police:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 88 White street,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1857.

To Capt. —: For the preservation of peace of
the city, and in accordance with the provisions of the
21st section of the act entitled: "An Act to establish
a Metropolitan Police District," Acc., you are directed
to instruct the several policemen under your charge to
strictly enforce the law by causing to be closed, on
the Sabbath all places where intoxic sting liquors are
seld: and in case of any violation of the law to report

the Sanbain all places where intoxicating liquors are sold; and in care of any violation of the law to report the same, that its penalties may be enforced.

If any member of the patrol force neglects the performance of this duty, you will report him forthwith. F. A. TALLMADGE, Super Committed to answer. No bail allowed.

The following is the list of rioters, with names of complainants and names of officers making the arrest, as taken from the records of the First District Police Court. All of them were committed for trial:

Complainant.	Defendant.	Officer
Thomas Outcher	Michael Conlan	Dutcher
James Chasurn	Owen Kivlin	
Solomon Scott	Pat Mooney	
John Garbutt	E. Dye	
James G. Finch	Barney Gallagher	Finch.
James O. Finch	Owen Gilmartin	
	James Lane	
	Pat Noone	
John Long		
	Frank Fitzpatrick	
	Wm. Gill	
	Thomas McGarry	Patteren
	Jeremiah Ellis	The Patterson
	Leonard Flagler	
	Pat Conklin	
	Robert Sturges	Bramu.
	George Irwin	Хешр.
Steph. D. Bailey	Bernard McGowen	1 Bailey.
AN PY BATTOR	CAPTAIN OPPERS	HIS SERVICE

AN EX-POLICE CAPTAIN OFFERS HIS SERVICES
About 8 o'clock last evening Ex-Captain Bennett of the Old Police called on the Superintendent at White street and offered his services as Special Constable, and said that as he now recognized them as a constitu-tional force, he would risk his life in assisting them to protect the citizens and in preserving the peace of the city. The Superintendent retired with him, and we cannot state whether his offers were accepted or not. RUMORED ATTECK ON THE FIFTEENTH WARD STATION.

The following report was made late at night: Mr. A. M. Hamilton of Monroe street, states that he is informed at d believes, from what he has seen and heard, that the Irish contemplate making an attack on the Fifteenth Ward Station-House this evening, and that he saw and heard the late Captain of the Seventh Ward (Letts) and his late Lieutenant, encouraging the mob to resist the Police in their endeavors to quell them.

ANOTHER CONNERYISM. Coroner Connery availed himself of this opportunity to add weight to the obligation which the city already wes him. Early yesterday morning the business a the City Hospital was so great that the whole body of attending surgeous were compelled to be at work. In the midst of their labor a son of Coroner Connery, a ittle fellow, yourger and still shorter than "my son John," came in and said to the Superintendet, "I want Dr. Cater to give his evidence." The facetious Coroner was holding an inquest on the body of a wa-

Little Connery—I want Dr. Cater to give his evi-dence at the Dead House.

mens. The following was the colloquy :

man who died three or four days ago of delirium tre-

Superintendent-He can't. Little Connery-He must.

Superintendent-He shan't. Little Connery-Dr. Cater, I want you down to the

Dead House. Dr. Cater-I can't come. Off went the little fellow, and in a few minutes he came back with a strapping red-headed police officer.

Little Connery-(drawing himself up to his full hight, 3 feet 9 inches, and pointing majestically)-There's Dr. Cater-officer, do your duty. The officer clutched the Resident Physician of

the Hospital while engaged in the performance of im-perative duty and marched him off before the fullgrown Contery. He was speedily released.

spected by a large circle of friends.

nobedy who makes the slightest pretense to good appearance, can be found without it on their toilet table. Its effect upon the teeth is to make them as white as the purest abaseter. The extensive publishins heaves of Fetridge & Co., are making an enormous fortune by this article alone. But they are also proprietors of another stitled of equal merit, and of equally extracrdinary sale. We allude to their WOODLAND CREAM, for besutifying and and perfuming the hals. In all the catalogue of French and English articles for the same object, none have ever equaled our own American article, and this too has a fame in London and Paris and a great sale in those cities. No bottle of foreign importation can be sold for two dollars, that equals an American production which colly costs 50 cents. This is an American triumph, and we allude to it as such.

The two articles we have named, the BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS' and the "WOODLAND CREAM," do credit not only to the manufacturer but to the country and melady in a few years will ever make a purchase of foreign articles of a similar character. The place of business of FET-RIDGE & Co. is at No. 251 Broadway, but the articles to which we have alluded can be found in every Drugg's's Store of any note in every American Perfumery establishment.

Purchasers should be very careful of counterfeits, as there are many in the market. None is genuine unless it has the written signature of FETRIDGE & Co. on the side of the wrapper.

WHAT IS MY BOY CAPABLE OF DOING !-Have

TEAS.—THE CANTON TEA COMPANY have on band every variety of TEAS for Grocers. Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchous. Golong and Young Hyson, from 30 cents to 40 cents; Gunpowder and Imperial from 30 cents to 48 cents—all other qualities equily low. Aiso, 3 B boxes of good Family Tea for one dollar. Call and examine.

No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Rooseyeit-sta.

Notes on the above Bank are taken at Evans' Extensive Chothers Warehouse. Nos. 66 and 63 Fulton-st., at 75 cents on the dollar, in payment for Summer Clothing.

[Advertisement.]

To perfume the Breath, eradicate Tau, Pimples and Freckles, use the "Balm or THOUSAND FLOWERS." None genuine unless signed "FERSIDER & Co." New-York. For sale at No. 281 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

ill-used, because the American Government was a strong power? [Cheers]. Suppose it his had been done by Chius [Loud cheers]. Suppose it had been done by Brazil, they would have had the noble lord rampant about the honor of the flag of England [Cheers]. They would have mouthings about the British flag, and about the national dishonor, from 12 o'clock in the day to 12 o'clock at night [Cheers]. They had heard a great deal about the case of the lorcha in the Canton River; but why did they hear nothing about the British flag at Greytown! The British Consul protested against the proceedings; the British flag was flying; but the Consul's house was bombarded, and he was obliged to go out of the town on account of the dapper to himself and his family. What he [Mr. Roe buck] wanted to see was the British Government not bullying the weak, but alike to all—just, honest and merciful [Cheers].

Mr. Bentinek thought they had heard a very remarkable statement from the noble lord. He trusted that the opinion they had heard from the noble lord that the opinion they had heard from the noble lord in favor of non-intervention would often recur to him favor of non-intervention of international law he would say nothing on the present occasion, although it seemed strange that the British flag should have been treated in the way described, and yet that there should be no means of demanding reparation [Hear], hear]. He could not late been adopted toward the American Government was much mer likely to lead to hostilities than to avert th

faction which they could not legally maintain. With regard to the treatment of the questions which arose from time to time between this country and the United States, he differed entirely with the honorable gentleman who had just sat down. The American Government had had just sat down. The American Government had had reason to complain again and again of the strong manner in which the law of this country and the principles of international law had been enforced against America; and unquestionably the honorable gentleman could not find a single example in which a claim which he could legally advance against the American Government had been given up. [Hear, hear.] With regard to the case of Greytown, he might instance the case of Copenhagen and of other cities, in which this principle was admitted by all jurists, that the citizens of a foreign power who happened to be in a state of war must take the chances to which that state was liable. [Hear, hear.] In the case of Greytown, it was clear that compensation could not be demanded.

Mr. Disraeli said the reason the case of Greytown had not sconer been brought under the notice of Parliament was, the great struggle in which we had recently been engaged, and which of itself demanded all our energies. If he had any doubt of the great expediency of his noble friend's motion, that doubt would have been entirely removed by the remarks they had just heard from the First Minister, which appeared to him, to say the least of it, very unsatisfactory and unsound. If those remarks, moreover, indicated the spirit in which our relations with the United States were for the future to be managed, he did not think the prospect was one of which the country had any reason to be proud [Cheers]. He [Mr. Disraeli] would not belp remarking that both he and the noble lord had expressly alluded to the international law of Europe, and had said nothing about its application to America [Hear, hear.] The precedents of Sevastopol and Copenhagen had been cited to justify their inflamous and ineffab

Secretary refused to make a representation on the subject, because the French Secretary of State had received an unfavorable reply from the United States.

Lord J. Russell said they had before them a proceeding which the American Government had avowed. That being so, it only remained to the Home Government to ascertain from the law officers of the Crown what satisfaction could be obtained for the injury committed. It did not appear, from the law of nations, how the Government of the country could proceed to make a demand of redress, especially after receiving from their law officers an opinion that they were not entitled to redress. They could only entertain the opinion, along with the whole civilized world, that some explanation ought to have been given [Hear, hear]. With regard to the case of the Vice-Consul's house, he thought the bombardment was most unjustifiable. In the case of China our condugt had been so vicious, and so totally wanting in justice, that he hoped it would never be exhibited again by this country [Hear, hear]. He should be glad to see the appointment of a Committee to consider the estimates. At present they were quite at sea, through the number of amendments proposed.

Sir D. Norreys confessed that he had arrived at the same conclusion. He thought the Greytown business was the world discraceful in the annals of our diplo-

Sir D. Norreys confessed that he had arrived at the same conclusion. He thought the Greytown business was the most disgraceful in the annals of our diplomacy. But he complained of bringing forward subjects of such importance in the midst of the estimates. He would, therefore, introduce a motion on the subject. The question of the bombardment of Greytown then dropped, and the Hon. member proceeded with his metion.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

From Galignan's Messenger, June 22.

The first day's voting for the general elections of Paris passed over yesterday with the greatest tranquility. The imprepriety of abstention has appeared to be fully recognized, as throughout the several circumscriptions the attendance was considerable. The polling-places were opened at 8, but very few persons presented themselves before 9, the weather being anything but favorable, and rain continuing to fall throughout the early part of the day. In the more populous districts, workmen, who during the week had not had time to procure their cards as electors, flocked to the different mairies to go through that formality, and thence went to the sections indicated to them. In the capital it may be calculated that more than half of the electors inscribed have voted on the first day. The general impression appears to be that the Government general impression appears to be that the Government candidates will be all elected. The polling will be re-sumed this morning at 8, and terminate definitely at

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Moniteur says:

In the afternoon.

The Moniteur says:

"The Moniteur says:

"The Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France Great Britain. Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey, met yesterday at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to proceed to the signing of the treaty which consecrates the fixing of the Turco-Russian frontiers in Bessarabia, in conformity with the protocol of the 6th January last, and at the same time regulates the question or the Isle of Serpents, and that of the Delta of the Danube.

The Moniteur announces as follows the conclusion of the treaty between Russia and France already made known by electric telegraph:

"The new treaty of commerce and navigation, which has been for some time under negotiation at St. Petersburg, was signed on the 14th of this month by the Count de Morny. French Plenipotentiary, and Prince Gortchakoff, Russian Plenipotentiary. This treaty, which is destined to replace that of 1846, and the carrying out of which will coincide with the application of the liberal reforms inaugurated by the new customs tariff of Russia, contains for the advantage of French subjects, trade and navigation stipulations which cannot fail to extend largely the exchanges which are aiready made between the two countries. Of this number are those which suppress the extra duties heretofore imposed in Russia on arrivals from Muscelles and other ports of the Mediterranean, and on goods put on board French vessels in foreign ports. Another advantage, consecrated by the new treaty, consists in the privilege given to French subjects to sequire real property in Russia without loving their quality of foreigners, and in being treated like Russians as regards imposed at days of all kinds. La tly a

Democratic opposition in Paris continued until the end.
The general result would not be ascertained for several days, but there was little doubt the Government had swept the provinces.

The returns from Paris are conflicting. According to most accounts the Government had elected seven

GO for the Opposition.

The question of the oath remained in suspense, but

The grain crops were in magnificent condition, and it was believed that the grape disease had disappeared. A very large vintage was anticipated.

The position of the Mexican question was still be-lieved to be very unsatisfactory and no nearer to an

DENMARK.

It is notified in The London Gazette that the Danish Government has officially signified its intention to release English ships immediately and entirely from the observance of the provisional regulations existing at Elsinore relative to the Sound dues.

with great eclai.

SARDINIA. The report of a contemplated marriage between the King of Sardinia and the Princess Sidonie is formally contradicted at the Saxon capital.

In the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies, the Ministry had been interested in the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies, the Ministry

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Livearoot, June 24.

Cotton—The sales of Cotton for the three days amounted to 21,000 bales, including 5,000 bales in equal proportions to speculators and exporters. The market was quiet, but the quotations advised per Nissara were firmly maintained.

The Manchester market was firm and teading upward.

Breadstupps—Magnifeent weather for the crops imported general duliness to the Breadstuffs market. Mesers. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour very dull but nominally unaltered; Western Cana 39,6732; Wheat dull and downward. Corn neglected and 6d lower. Mesers Bigland, Athya & Co. report a decline of 1,6 in mixed. Richardson, Spence & Co.'s quotations are: Red Wheat, 2,973.6; White, 9,672.10; Mixed Corn, 37,672.5; White, 39,674.11; Yellow, 33,773.4; White and Decline of 1,675.7; White, 39,674.11; Yellow, 33,773.4; White of the common. Sugar quiet. Ashes dull. Tea steady.

London Money: Markett—The market was quiet and the demand had slackened. Nothing certain was known as to the reduction of the rate of discount in Paris, but it was believed that the Bank of France would take the step at its next meeting of Directors. Consols steady at 34,779 for account. Prims bills were being dissounted a little under the Bank rate.

London Produck Market—(Newspaper accounts).—Sugar dull, and sgain 1 lower. Coffee brisk at extreme prices. Tes in good demand. Rice dull. Tallow steady. Linseed Oil, 40,6.

FROM HAVANA. The U. S. Mail steamer Cahawba, L. Bulloch, Com-

S. W. Hubbard, a special patrolman, residing at No.

man, was badly cut on the head.

DEATH IN THE HOSPITAL .- William A. Keeler, a